## LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-sixth Legislature

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First Regular Session - 2021

# IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### HOUSE BILL NO. 150

## BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE IDAHO COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE; AMENDING SECTION 20-201, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE IDAHO COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE; AMENDING TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 10, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, TO ESTABLISH THE IDAHO COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE AND TO DEFINE TERMS; AMEND-ING SECTION 20-210, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE APPOINTMENT, QUALIFICATIONS, TERMS, COMPEN-SATION, AND MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION, TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-213A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE, TO PROVIDE A CERTAIN REQUIREMENT FOR OPEN MEETINGS, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-210A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE PRO-VISIONS REGARDING THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION; AMENDING SECTION 20-223, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A PROVISION REGARDING LEGISLATIVE INTENT, TO PROVIDE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND BOARD SHALL ASSIST THE COMMISSION, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS REGARDING PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING REPORT-ING; AMENDING CHAPTER 10, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-1005, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR RULES GOVERNING PAROLE, LEGISLATIVE INTENT, CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS, AND CERTAIN REQUIRED EXAMI-NATIONS AND REPORTING; AMENDING CHAPTER 10, TITLE 20, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 20-1006, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR MEDICAL PAROLE AND CERTAIN REQUIRED REPORTING; AMENDING SECTION 20-228, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE, AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-229, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TER-MINOLOGY, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-229A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO CLARIFY PROVISIONS REGARDING SERVICE TO AN ALLEGED VIOLATOR AND A WAIVER, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, AND TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 20-229B, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO CLARIFY PROVISIONS REGARDING COMMISSION RULINGS, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE, AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-231, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-233, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-234, IDAHO CODE, TO RE-DESIGNATE THE SECTION, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY, AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-104, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY; AMENDING SECTION 20-240, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-240A, IDAHO CODE, TO REDESIGNATE THE SECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-213, IDAHO CODE, TO REDES-IGNATE THE SECTION AND TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING PUBLICATIONS AND A LIMITATION ON APPLICATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 20-240B, IDAHO CODE, TO

REDESIGNATE THE SECTION AND TO CLARIFY A PROVISION REGARDING NOTICE OF GRANTED PARDON; AMENDING SECTION 19-2513, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE COR-RECT CODE REFERENCES; AMENDING SECTION 19-2515, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE 3 A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 19-2715, IDAHO CODE, TO PRO-VIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION 19-4213, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING SECTION 20-209G, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CORRECT CODE REFER-ENCE; AND AMENDING SECTION 74-105, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE TERMINOLOGY AND TO PROVIDE CORRECT CODE REFERENCES.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

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SECTION 1. That Section 20-201, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-201. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION CREATED. There is hereby created the department of correction, which shall consist of the state board of correction and the Idaho commission of pardons and parole. The department of correction shall, for the purposes of section 20, article IV, of the constitution of the state of Idaho, be an executive department of state government. The Idaho commission of pardons and parole will operate and function as outlined in chapter 10, title 20, Idaho Code, and as otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 2. That Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a NEW CHAPTER, to be known and designated as Chapter 10, Title 20, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

# CHAPTER 10 IDAHO COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE

20-1001. DEFINITIONS. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates or requires otherwise, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- (1) "Board" means the state board of correction.
- (2) "Commission" means the Idaho commission of pardons and parole.
- (3) "Executive director" means the executive director of the commission.

SECTION 3. That Section 20-210, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-<del>210</del>1002. COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE CREATED -- APPOINTMENT -- QUALIFICATIONS -- TERMS -- SALARY MEETINGS -- COMPENSATION -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF. (1) The governor shall appoint a state commission of pardons and parole, each member of which shall be subject to the advice and consent of the senate, in this chapter referred to as the commission, which shall succeed to and have all rights, powers and authority of said board of pardons as are granted and provided by the provisions of the constitution of the state of Idaho.

- (2) The commission shall be composed of seven (7) members. The members shall serve at the pleasure of the governor and not more than four (4) members shall be from any one (1) political party.
- (3) The members of the commission shall be appointed for the purposes of organization as follows: Members on the commission on the effective date of this act, shall serve out the remainder of their terms; thereafter, as members' terms expire, the governor shall reappoint them or appoint new members to serve terms of Terms on the commission shall be for three (3) years; and vacancies in the commission for unexpired terms shall be by appointment by the governor for the remainder of the term and all appointees may be reappointed.
- $\underline{(4)}$  The commission and the board may meet as necessary to exchange such information to enable each to effectively carry out their respective duties.
- $\underline{(5)}$  The commission shall meet at such times and places as determined to be necessary and convenient, or at the call of the executive director, and in any event no less than quarterly.
- (6) Two (2) members of the commission <u>commissioners</u> may meet to make decisions on the disposition of parole violations. Such decisions must be unanimous, and in the event they are not unanimous, then the parole violation disposition decision will be made by a majority of the full commission either at the next quarterly meeting or special meeting.
- (7) Three (3) members of the commission commissioners may meet to make decisions to grant or deny parole. Such decisions must be unanimous, and in the event they are not unanimous, then the decision to grant or deny parole will be made by a majority of the full commission at the next quarterly meeting.
- (8) The members Commissioners shall be compensated as provided by section 59-509(i), Idaho Code, when attending quarterly meetings conducted at a date and time separate from a hearing session or other meetings approved by the executive director. The members Commissioners shall receive compensation of three hundred dollars (\$300) per member commissioner per day when conducting parole, commutation, pardon, revocation or other hearings, and shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses subject to the limitations provided in section 67-2008, Idaho Code.
- (9) The governor will liberally allow the reasonable payment for services of such technical and professional advice and consultation as the commission may require. The governor shall appoint the executive director for the commission. The executive director shall be the full-time employee who shall report to, serve at the pleasure of, and be compensated as determined by the governor. The executive director shall be the official representative for the commission, shall be responsible for the managing and administration of daily commission business and shall schedule hearing sessions at times convenient to the members of the commission commissioners. For each scheduled session, the executive director shall designate one (1) of the members of the commission commissioners as the presiding officer for conducting the hearings. The executive director may hire such staff and employees as are approved by the governor. The executive director shall also have such other duties and responsibilities as the governor shall assign.

SECTION 4. That Section 20-213A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $20-213A\underline{1003}$ . COMPLIANCE WITH OPEN MEETINGS LAW -- EXECUTIVE SESSIONS AUTHORIZED -- REPORT REQUIRED. (1) All meetings and hearings of the commission of pardons and parole shall be held in accordance with the open meetings law as provided in chapter 2, title 74, Idaho Code, except:

- (a) An initial review of an application for a request for parole, pardon, commutation or firearm restoration may be held in executive session. The executive session shall be limited to a decision as to whether a hearing should be granted;
- (b) When a hearing is granted, it will be conducted in open session. Pursuant to section 74-206, Idaho Code, deliberations and voting concerning the granting, revoking, reinstating or refusing of paroles; the granting or denying of pardons or commutations; or the granting or denying of firearm restorations shall be made in executive session;
- (c) Votes of individual members in arriving at the parole, pardon, firearm restoration or commutation decisions shall not be made public, provided that the commission shall maintain a record of the votes of the individual members as required in subsection (23) of this section; and
- (ed) Meetings of less than a majority of the commission to make decisions concerning the grant or denial of parole or the disposition of parole violations as provided in section 20-2101002, Idaho Code.
- (2) In order to satisfy the requirements of section 74-203(5), Idaho Code, when the commission meets using telecommunications devices, the executive director may designate an employee of the commission to be present at the physical location of the meeting.
- (3) A written record of the vote to grant or deny parole, pardon, firearm restoration or commutation by each commission member in each case reviewed by that member shall be made by the commission. The record produced by the commission pursuant to this section shall be kept confidential and privileged from disclosure, provided the record shall be made available, upon request, to the governor or the governor's representative, the chairman and most senior minority member of the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the chairman and most senior minority member of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and administration committee, for all lawful purposes. All committee members and representatives of the governor's office shall keep such record confidential. Distribution of the report by a commissioner or an employee of the executive director to any person not specifically listed in this section shall be a misdemeanor.
- $(3\underline{4})$  Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any person from obtaining the results of any parole, pardon, firearm restoration or commutation action by the commission without reference to the manner in which any member voted, and the commission shall make such information public information.
- (45) Nothing contained herein in this section shall prevent the executive director for the commission or designated staff of the executive director from attending any meeting, including an executive session of the commission of pardons and parole.
- (56) Nothing contained herein in this section shall prevent the governor, the governor's representative, the chairman and most senior minority member of the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the chairman and most senior minority member of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and

administration committee from attending any meeting, including an executive session of the commission of pardons and parole.

 SECTION 5. That Section 20-210A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 20-210A1004. COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLE -- DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE COMMISSION. The commission of pardons and parole shall:
- (1) Have the powers relating to commutation, pardon and remission of fines and forfeitures as set forth in section 7, article IV, of the Idaho constitution;
- (2) Subject to and consistent with the provisions of this chapter and section 19-2513, Idaho Code, decide whether any prisoner who is eligible for parole may be released on parole;
- (3) Subject to and consistent with the provisions of this chapter section 7, article IV, of the constitution of the state of Idaho; chapter 2, title 20, Idaho Code; and section 19-2513, Idaho Code; and in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, promulgate rules to establish the procedures to carry out the provisions of this chapter, including procedures under which any eligible prisoner may be released on parole;
- (4) Specify in writing the conditions of parole for every prisoner released on parole and provide every prisoner released on parole with a copy of the conditions of parole;
- (5) Subject to and consistent with the provisions of this chapter, issue orders of final discharge from parole for eligible parolees; and
- (6) Carry out all other duties and powers relating to the commission as set forth in Idaho Code.
- SECTION 6. That Section 20-223, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-223. PAROLE AND RULES GOVERNING -- RESTRICTIONS LEGISLATIVE INTENT -- PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED REPORT. (1) It is the intent of the legislature to focus prison space on those who commit the most serious offenses or who have the highest likelihood of offending in the future, and the commission, consistent with the provisions of this subsection, shall promulgate rules that establish clear guidelines and procedures that retain the commission's discretion in individual cases.
- (2) Subject to section 19-2513, Idaho Code, the commission shall have the power to establish rules in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, under which any prisoner, excepting any under sentence of death, may be allowed to go upon parole but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the board and subject to be taken back into confinement at the direction of the commission. The department of correction and board shall assist the commission where required by law and, consistent with subsection (1) of this section, in carrying out the provisions of chapter 10, title 20, Idaho Code.
- (3) Any prisoner who is granted parole under the interstate compact may be required to post a bond prior to release or prior to such acceptance under the interstate compact; such bond may be posted by the prisoner, the prisoner's family, or other interested party. Failure to successfully complete

parole may be grounds for forfeiture of the bond. Upon successful completion of parole, the amount of the bond may be returned, less an amount for administrative costs as determined by commission rule, in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code. A request must be made for return of the bond within one (1) year of discharge of the offense for which the particular offender was serving parole. Funds collected through the bonding process will be placed in a separate commission receipts fund which is hereby created in the state treasury and utilized for the extradition of parole violators.

(4) No person serving a sentence for rape, incest, committing a lewd act upon a child, crime against nature, or with an intent or an assault with intent to commit any such crimes, or whose history and conduct indicate to the commission that he is a sexually dangerous person, shall be released on parole except upon the examination and evaluation of one (1) or more psychiatrists or psychologists or mental health professionals designated for this purpose by the department of correction to be selected by the commission and such evaluation shall be duly considered by the commission in making its parole determination. The commission may, in its discretion, likewise require a similar examination and evaluation for persons serving sentences for crimes other than those above enumerated. No person making such evaluation shall be held financially responsible to any person for denial of parole by the commission or for the results of the future acts of such person if he be granted parole.

(5) Before considering the parole of any prisoner, the commission shall ensure that a risk assessment has been conducted pursuant to section 20-224, Idaho Code, and shall afford the prisoner the opportunity to be interviewed by the commission, a commissioner or other designated commission staff. A designated report and risk assessment, prepared by commission staff or a designated department of correction employee, that is specifically to be used by the commission in making a parole determination shall be exempt from public disclosure; such reports contain information from the presentence investigation report, medical or psychological information, the results of a risk assessment, victim information, designated confidential witness information and criminal history information. A parole shall be ordered when, in the discretion of the commission, it is in the best interests of society, and the commission believes the prisoner is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen. Such determination shall not be a reward of clemency and it shall not be considered to be a reduction of sentence or a pardon. The commission may also by its rules fix the times and conditions under which any application denied may be reconsidered. No action may be maintained against the commission and/or any of its members in any court in connection with any decision taken by the commission to parole a prisoner and neither the commission nor its members shall be liable in any way for its action with respect thereto.

(6) In making any parole or commutation decision with respect to a prisoner, the commission shall consider the current risk assessment, criminal history, program participation, compliance and completion, institutional misconduct and other individual characteristics related to the likelihood of offending in the future, as well as the compliance of the prisoner with any order of restitution which may have been entered according to section

19-5304, Idaho Code. The commission may make compliance with such an order of restitution a condition of parole.

- (7) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, no provision of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, shall apply to the commission.
- (8) Subject to the limitations of this subsection and notwithstanding any fixed term of confinement or minimum period of confinement as provided in section 19-2513, Idaho Code, the commission may parole an inmate for medical reasons. A prisoner may be considered for medical parole only when the prisoner is permanently incapacitated or terminally ill and when the commission reasonably believes the prisoner no longer poses a threat to the safety of society. For the purposes of this section, "permanently incapacitated" shall mean a person who, by reason of an existing physical condition that is not terminal, is permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated. For the purposes of this section "terminally ill" shall mean a person who has an incurable condition caused by illness or disease and who is irreversibly terminally ill.
- (9) The commission shall prepare and send to the house of representatives and senate judiciary committees annually a report containing the names, medical condition and current status of all persons granted parole pursuant to subsection (8) of this section.
- $(\underline{103})$  The department of correction shall promulgate rules in consultation with the commission to prepare prisoners for parole. The department of correction shall create sufficient programming opportunities, such that lack of access to programming is not the primary cause in delaying parole eligibility. The department shall promulgate rules to include case plan development upon entry into prison and a current risk assessment before all parole hearings.
- (114) By February 1, 2015, and by February 1 of each year thereafter, the department of correction and the commission shall submit a report to the legislature and governor, the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the house of representatives judiciary, rules, and administration committee that describes the most common reasons for delay or denial of release, including statistical data supporting the conclusions of the report.
- SECTION 7. That Chapter 10, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 20-1005, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 20-1005. RULES GOVERNING PAROLE -- LEGISLATIVE INTENT -- RESTRICTIONS -- REQUIRED PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION -- REQUIRED REPORT. (1) It is the intent of the legislature to focus prison space on those who commit the most serious offenses or who have the highest likelihood of offending in the future, and the commission, consistent with the provisions of this subsection, shall promulgate rules that establish clear guidelines and procedures that retain the commission's discretion in individual cases.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of section 20-1004, Idaho Code, the commission shall have the power to establish rules under which any prisoner, excepting any under sentence of death, may be allowed to go upon parole but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the board and subject to be taken back into confinement at the direction of the commission.

(3) Any prisoner who is granted parole under the interstate compact may be required to post a bond prior to release or prior to such acceptance under the interstate compact; such bond may be posted by the prisoner, the prisoner's family, or other interested party. Failure to successfully complete parole may be grounds for forfeiture of the bond. Upon successful completion of parole, the amount of the bond may be returned, less an amount for administrative costs as determined by commission rule, in compliance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code. A request shall be made for return of the bond within one (1) year of discharge of the offense for which the particular offender was serving parole. Funds collected through the bonding process will be placed in a separate commission receipts fund that is hereby created in the state treasury and utilized for the extradition of parole violators.

- (4) No person serving a sentence for rape, incest, committing a lewd act upon a child, crime against nature, or with an intent or an assault with intent to commit any such crimes, or whose history and conduct indicate to the commission that the person is a sexually dangerous person, shall be released on parole except upon the examination and evaluation of one (1) or more psychiatrists or psychologists or mental health professionals designated for this purpose by the department to be selected by the commission, and such evaluation shall be duly considered by the commission in making its parole determination. The commission may, in its discretion, likewise require a similar examination and evaluation for persons serving sentences for crimes other than those described in this subsection. No person making such evaluation shall be held financially responsible to any person for denial of parole by the commission or for the results of the future acts of such person if granted parole.
- (5) Before considering the parole of any prisoner, the commission shall ensure that a risk assessment has been conducted pursuant to section 20-224, Idaho Code, and shall afford the prisoner the opportunity to be interviewed by the commission, a commissioner, or other commission staff designated by the executive director. A designated report and risk assessment, prepared by commission staff or a designated department of correction employee, that is specifically to be used by the commission in making a parole determination shall be exempt from public disclosure; such reports contain information from the presentence investigation report, medical or psychological information, the results of a risk assessment, victim information, designated confidential witness information, and criminal history information. A parole shall be ordered when, in the discretion of the commission, it is in the best interests of society and the commission believes the prisoner is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen. Such determination shall not be a reward of clemency, and it shall not be considered to be a reduction of sentence or a pardon. The commission may also by its rules fix the times and conditions under which any application denied may be reconsidered. No action may be maintained against the commission or any of its members in any court in connection with any decision taken by the commission to parole a prisoner, and neither the commission nor its members shall be liable in any way for its action with respect thereto.
- (6) In making any parole or commutation decision with respect to a prisoner, the commission shall consider the current risk assessment, criminal history, program participation, compliance and completion, institutional

misconduct, and other individual characteristics related to the likelihood of offending in the future, as well as the compliance of the prisoner with any order of restitution that may have been entered according to section 19-5304, Idaho Code. The commission may make compliance with such an order of restitution a condition of parole.

- (7) Except as provided in section 20-1004(3), Idaho Code, no provision of chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, shall apply to the commission.
- (8) By February 1 of each year, the department and the commission shall submit a report to the governor, the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the house of representatives judiciary, rules, and administration committee that describes the most common reasons for delay or denial of release, including statistical data supporting the conclusions of the report.
- SECTION 8. That Chapter 10, Title 20, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 20-1006, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 20-1006. MEDICAL PAROLE -- REQUIRED REPORT. (1) Subject to the limitations of this section and section 20-1005, Idaho Code, and notwithstanding any fixed term of confinement or minimum period of confinement as provided in section 19-2513, Idaho Code, the commission may parole an inmate for medical reasons. A prisoner may be considered for medical parole only when the prisoner is permanently incapacitated or terminally ill and when the commission reasonably believes the prisoner no longer poses a threat to the safety of society.
- (2) The commission shall annually prepare and send to the governor, the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the house of representatives judiciary, rules, and administration committee a report containing the name and current legal status of all persons granted parole pursuant to this section.
  - (3) As used in this section:

- (a) "Permanently incapacitated" means a person who, by reason of an existing physical condition that is not terminal, is permanently and irreversibly physically incapacitated; and
- (b) "Terminally ill" means person who has an incurable condition caused by illness or disease and who is irreversibly, terminally ill.
- SECTION 9. That Section 20-228, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-2281007. CONDITIONS OF PAROLE TO BE SPECIFIED IN WRITING -- WARRANT FOR ARREST OF SUSPECTED VIOLATORS -- EFFECT OF SUSPENSION AND ARREST. The commission for pardons and parole, in releasing a person on parole, shall specify in writing the conditions of parole, and a copy of such conditions shall be given to the person paroled. The commission shall include in the conditions of parole a requirement that the defendant enter into and comply with an agreement of supervision with the board of correction. The agreement of supervision shall include provisions setting forth the potential sanctions for a violation of the conditions imposed and potential rewards for compliance with the conditions imposed, as such sanctions and rewards are set forth in rules of the board. Whenever the commission finds that a parolee may have violated the conditions of parole, the written order of the commis-

sion, signed by a member or members of the commission or the executive director, shall be sufficient warrant for any law enforcement officer to take into custody such person, and it is hereby made the duty of all sheriffs, police, constables, parole and probation officers, prison officials and other peace officers, to execute such order. Such warrant shall serve to suspend the person's parole until a determination on the merits of the allegations of the violation has been made pursuant to a revocation hearing. From and after the issuance of the warrant and suspension of the parole of any convicted person and until arrest, the parolee shall be considered a fugitive from justice. Such person so recommitted, except as provided in section 20-229B1010, Idaho Code, must serve out the sentence, and the time during which such prisoner was out on parole shall not be deemed a part thereof, unless the commission, in its discretion, shall determine otherwise, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the commission from again paroling such prisoners at its discretion.

SECTION 10. That Section 20-229, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-2291008. PAROLE REVOCATION HEARING. (1) Whenever a paroled prisoner is accused of a violation of parole, other than by absconding supervision or the commission of, and conviction for, a felony or misdemeanor offense under the laws of this state, or any other state, or any federal laws, the parolee shall be entitled to a fair and impartial hearing of such charges within thirty (30) days from the date the accused is served with the charges of the violation of conditions of parole subsequent to arrest and detention. The hearing shall be held before one (1) or more members of the commission for pardons and parole, or before an impartial hearings officer selected by the executive director. Such hearing shall be held at a place or places, within this state, reasonably near the site of the alleged violation or violations of parole. If the parolee has been supervised outside of the state of Idaho and such violations occurred outside of Idaho, the executive director or hearing officer shall determine the location of the hearing.

(2) Whenever a paroled prisoner is accused of a violation of parole by absconding supervision or the commission of, and conviction for, a felony or misdemeanor offense under the laws of this state, or any other state, or any federal laws, the parolee shall be entitled to a fair and impartial hearing within a reasonable time from the date the accused is served with such charges. The location of such hearing shall be determined by the executive director or hearing officer.

SECTION 11. That Section 20-229A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-229A1009. NOTICE — AND SERVICE TO AN ALLEGED PAROLE VIOLATOR — WAIVER OF HEARING. (1) Within fifteen (15) calendar days following arrest and detention on a warrant issued by the Idaho commission for pardons and parole, the alleged parole violator shall be personally served with a copy of the factual allegations of the violation of the conditions of parole by a state probation and parole officer, a law enforcement official or other as designated by the executive director. When accused of a violation of his pa-

role, other than by absconding supervision or the commission of and conviction for a felony or misdemeanor, the alleged parole violator shall be advised of the right to an on-site parole revocation hearing and of procedural rights and privileges as provided by this act. The alleged parole violator, after service of the allegation of violations of the conditions of parole and the notification of rights, may waive the on-site parole revocation hearing as provided by section  $20-229\underline{1008}$ , Idaho Code. If the alleged parole violator waives the right to an on-site hearing, the commission, executive director or hearing officer shall designate the facility where the hearing will be conducted.

- (2) Whenever a paroled prisoner is accused of a violation of his parole by absconding supervision or the commission of and conviction for a felony or misdemeanor under the laws of this state, or any other state, or any federal laws, and following arrest and detention on a warrant issued by the <del>Idaho</del> commission for pardons and parole, the alleged parole violator shall be personally served with a copy of the factual allegations of the violation of the conditions of parole within a reasonable time. The alleged parole violator shall be advised of the right to a hearing and all other rights and privileges as provided by this act. The executive director or hearing officer shall designate the facility where the hearing will be conducted. A fair and impartial hearing of the charges will be conducted within a reasonable time.
- (3) The alleged parole violator may waive the right to any hearing, and at that time may admit one (1) or more of the alleged violations of the conditions of parole. If the waiver is accepted by the commission or hearing officer: (i) the parolee may be reinstated under the same or modified conditions, or (ii) the parolee shall be subject to an expedited determination by the commission consistent with the provisions of section 20-229B1010, Idaho Code, without a hearing. If all waivers made by the parolee are rejected by the commission or designated hearing officer, a parole revocation hearing shall be held either on-site or at a penitentiary facility.

SECTION 12. That Section 20-229B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- $20-229B\underline{1010}$ . COMMISSION RULINGS <u>AT A PAROLE REVOCATION HEARING</u>. (1) After a factual parole revocation hearing has been concluded, the <u>member or members of the commission for pardons and parole commissioner or commissioners</u> or the designated hearing officer, having heard the matter, shall render a decision within twenty (20) days. If the alleged parole violator waives the parole hearing pursuant to the provisions of section  $20-229A\underline{1009}$ (3), Idaho Code, then a decision shall be entered upon acceptance of the waiver.
- (2) If the member or members commissioner or commissioners or hearing officer, having heard the matter, should conclude that the allegations of violation of the conditions of parole have not been proven by a preponderance of the evidence, or those which that have been proven by a preponderance of the evidence are not sufficient cause for the revocation of parole, then the parolee shall be reinstated on parole on the same or modified conditions of parole.
- (3) If the member or members <u>commissioner or commissioners</u> or hearing officer, having heard the matter, should conclude that the allegations of violation of the conditions of parole have been proven by a preponderance of

the evidence and constitute sufficient cause for the revocation of parole, then a dispositional hearing shall be convened during a regular session of the commission to impose any sanctions up to and including executing an order of parole revocation and determine the period of time the parole violator shall be returned to state custody.

SECTION 13. That Section 20-231, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $20-231\underline{1011}$ . IMMUNITY FROM PAROLE OR RELEASE OF A PRISONER. Neither a public entity nor a public employee or servant shall be financially responsible or liable for any injury resulting from determining whether to parole or release a prisoner or from determining the terms or conditions of his parole or release or from determining whether to revoke his parole or release.

SECTION 14. That Section 20-233, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

20-2331012. FINAL DISCHARGE OF PAROLEE -- MINIMUM TERM. (1) When any paroled prisoner has performed the obligations of his parole for such time as shall satisfy the commission that his final release is not incompatible with his welfare and that of society, the commission may make the final order of discharge and issue to the paroled prisoner a certificate of discharge; but no such order of discharge shall be made in any case within a period of less than one (1) year after the date of release on parole, except that when the period of the maximum sentence provided by law shall expire at an earlier date, then a final order of discharge must be made and a certificate of discharge issued to the paroled prisoner not later than the date of expiration of said maximum sentence.

(2) The board of correction may submit a request to the commission for an order of final discharge from the remaining period of parole for any parolee under the board's supervision at any time during the period of parole. A request for final discharge shall be supported by a statement attested to under oath or signed under penalty of perjury pursuant to section 9-1406, Idaho Code, setting forth the facts upon which the request is based. The commission shall notify the victim of a request for final discharge from parole. Any response to a request for final discharge shall be filed within thirty (30) days of the date of submittal of the request. The commission may, without a hearing, rule upon a request for final discharge based on a review of the case, the request, the statement and any responses to the request, or may schedule a hearing on the request. The commission shall rule on the request for final discharge within ninety (90) days of the date of submittal of the request.

SECTION 15. That Section 20-234, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $20-234\underline{1013}$ . PAROLE INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE SHERIFF AND COUNTY PROSECUTOR. Whenever any person committed to the custody of the state board of correction shall have been granted a parole by the commission, it shall be the duty of the commission to transmit to the sheriff and the prose-

cuting attorney of the county within which said prisoner shall be paroled, a copy of the parole agreement, and information as to the place of residence of said prisoner within said county, and the sheriff shall notify local law enforcement and other pertinent agencies.

SECTION 16. That Section 20-104, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

 $20-104\underline{1014}$ . TRANSFER OF CONVICTED FOREIGN CITIZENS OR NATIONALS UNDER TREATY. If a treaty in effect between the United States and a foreign country provides for the transfer or exchange of convicted offenders to the country of which they are citizens or nationals, the governor may, on behalf of the state and subject to the terms of the treaty, authorize the commission of pardons and parole to consent to the transfer or exchange of offenders and take any other action necessary to initiate the participation of this state in the treaty.

SECTION 17. That Section 20-240, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- $20-240\underline{1015}$ . RESPITES AND REPRIEVES. (1) The governor shall have power to grant respites or reprieves in all cases of convictions for offenses against the state, except treason or imprisonment on impeachment, but such respites or reprieves shall not extend beyond the next session of the commission; and such commission shall at such session continue or determine such respite or reprieve, or may commute or pardon the offense as herein provided.
- (2) In cases of conviction of treason, the governor shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next regular session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct its execution or grant a further reprieve.
- SECTION 18. That Section 20-240A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-240 + 1016. COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS. (1) The commission shall have full and final authority to grant commutations and pardons after conviction and judgment in all cases of offenses against the state except treason or impeachment and as otherwise provided in this section.
- (2) With respect to commutations and pardons for offenses, or conspiracies to commit any offense, for which the maximum punishment allowed by law at the time of sentencing is death or life imprisonment, the commission's determination shall only constitute a recommendation subject to approval or disapproval by the governor. No commutation or pardon for such offenses shall be effective until presented to and approved by the governor. Any commutation or pardon recommendation not so approved within thirty (30) days of the commission's recommendation shall be deemed denied.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, the commission shall have full and final authority to grant pardons and commutations for:

- (a) Any offense in violation of chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code, for which the maximum punishment allowed by law at the time of sentencing is life imprisonment; and
- (b) Any offense for which the maximum punishment allowed by law at the time of sentencing is enhanced by chapter 25, title 19, Idaho Code, to life imprisonment.
- (4) The commission shall conduct commutation and pardon proceedings pursuant to rules and regulations adopted in accordance with law and may attach such conditions as it deems appropriate in granting pardons or commutations.
- SECTION 19. That Section 20-213, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-2131017. MEETINGS AS STATE COMMISSION OF PARDONS AND PAROLES -- NOTICE, PUBLICATION, CONTENTS REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS AND LIMITATION ON APPLICATIONS FOR COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS. (1) The commission shall meet at such times and places as it may prescribe, but not less than quarterly. If When applications for pardon or commutation are scheduled to be considered at such a meeting of the commission, notice the executive director shall cause to be published in some newspaper of general circulation at Boise, Idaho, at least once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks, all notice required by the constitution of the state of Idaho immediately prior thereto to the hearing. Such notices shall list the names of all persons making application for pardon or commutation, and a copy of such notice shall immediately, upon the first publication thereof, be mailed provided to each prosecuting attorney of any county from which any such person was committed to the penitentiary, and provided further that custody of the board.
- $\underline{(2)}$  Tthe commission may in its discretion consider but one (1) application for pardon or commutation from any one (1) person in any twelve (12) month period.
- SECTION 20. That Section 20-240B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- $20-240B\underline{1018}$ . NOTICE OF <u>GRANTED</u> PARDON, COMMUTATION, OR REMISSION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES. When, by action of the commission or the governor, a pardon, commutation, or remission of fines and forfeitures is granted as provided by law, the executive director shall:
- (1) Retain an original pardon, commutation, or remission of fines and forfeitures document at the commission;
- (2) File a copy of the original pardon, commutation, or remission of fines and forfeitures document in the office of the secretary of state;
- (3) Provide an original pardon, commutation, or remission of fines and forfeitures document to the individual petitioner;
- (4) File notice with the state courts, in a manner approved by the supreme court, that a pardon, commutation, or remission of fines and forfeitures has been granted in the case; and
- (5) Provide such additional notice that a pardon, commutation, or remission of fines and forfeitures has been granted as the commission may adopt by rule.

SECTION 21. That Section 19-2513, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 19-2513. UNIFIED SENTENCE. (1) Whenever any person is convicted of having committed a felony, the court shall, unless it shall commute the sentence, suspend or withhold judgment and sentence or grant probation, as provided in chapter 26, title 19, Idaho Code, or unless it shall impose the death sentence as provided by law, sentence such offender to the custody of the state board of correction. The court shall specify a minimum period of confinement and may specify a subsequent indeterminate period of custody. The court shall set forth in its judgment and sentence the minimum period of confinement and the subsequent indeterminate period, if any, provided, that the aggregate sentence shall not exceed the maximum provided by law. During a minimum term of confinement, the offender shall not be eligible for parole or discharge or credit or reduction of sentence for good conduct except for meritorious service except as provided in section  $20-\frac{223}{8}$ 1006, Idaho Code. The offender may be considered for parole or discharge at any time during the indeterminate period of the sentence and as provided in section  $20 - \frac{223(8)}{1006}$ , Idaho Code.
- (2) If the offense carries a mandatory minimum penalty as provided by statute, the court shall specify a minimum period of confinement consistent with such statute. If the offense is subject to an enhanced penalty as provided by statute, or if consecutive sentences are imposed for multiple offenses, the court shall, if required by statute, direct that the enhancement or each consecutive sentence contain a minimum period of confinement; in such event, all minimum terms of confinement shall be served before any indeterminate periods commence to run.
- (3) Enactment of this amended section shall not affect the prosecution, adjudication or punishment of any felony committed before the effective date of enactment.

SECTION 22. That Section 19-2515, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 19-2515. SENTENCE IN CAPITAL CASES -- SPECIAL SENTENCING PROCEEDING -- STATUTORY AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES -- SPECIAL VERDICT OR WRITTEN FIND-INGS. (1) Except as provided in section 19-2515A, Idaho Code, a person convicted of murder in the first degree shall be liable for the imposition of the penalty of death if such person killed, intended a killing, or acted with reckless indifference to human life, irrespective of whether such person directly committed the acts that caused death.
- (2) Where a person is sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary, after conviction of a crime which falls within the provisions of section  $20-\frac{223}{1005}$ , Idaho Code, except in cases where the court retains jurisdiction, the comments and arguments of the counsel for the state and the defendant relative to the sentencing and the comments of the judge relative to the sentencing shall be recorded. If the comments are recorded electronically, they need not be transcribed. Otherwise, they shall be transcribed by the court reporter.
- (3) Where a person is convicted of an offense which may be punishable by death, a sentence of death shall not be imposed unless:

- (a) A notice of intent to seek the death penalty was filed and served as provided in section 18-4004A, Idaho Code; and
- (b) The jury, or the court if a jury is waived, finds beyond a reasonable doubt at least one (1) statutory aggravating circumstance. Where a statutory aggravating circumstance is found, the defendant shall be sentenced to death unless mitigating circumstances which may be presented are found to be sufficiently compelling that the death penalty would be unjust. The jury shall not direct imposition of a sentence of death unless it unanimously finds at least one (1) statutory aggravating circumstance and unanimously determines that the penalty of death should be imposed.
- (4) Notwithstanding any court rule to the contrary, when a defendant is adjudicated guilty of murder in the first degree, whether by acceptance of a plea of guilty, by verdict of a jury, or by decision of the trial court sitting without a jury, no presentence investigation shall be conducted; provided however, that if a special sentencing proceeding is not held or if a special sentencing proceeding is held but no statutory aggravating circumstance has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, the court may order that a presentence investigation be conducted.
  - (a) If a person is adjudicated guilty of murder in the first de-(5) gree, whether by acceptance of a plea of guilty, by verdict of a jury, or by decision of the trial court sitting without a jury, and a notice of intent to seek the death penalty was filed and served as provided in section 18-4004A, Idaho Code, a special sentencing proceeding shall be held promptly for the purpose of hearing all relevant evidence and arquments of counsel in aggravation and mitigation of the offense. Information concerning the victim and the impact that the death of the victim has had on the victim's family is relevant and admissible. Such information shall be designed to demonstrate the victim's uniqueness as an individual human being and the resultant loss to the community by the victim's death. Characterizations and opinions about the crime, the defendant and the appropriate sentence shall not be permitted as part of any victim impact information. The special sentencing proceeding shall be conducted before a jury unless a jury is waived by the defendant with the consent of the prosecuting attorney.
  - (b) If the defendant's guilt was determined by a jury verdict, the same jury shall hear the special sentencing proceeding; provided however, that if it is impracticable to reconvene the same jury to hear the special sentencing proceeding due to an insufficient number of jurors, the trial court may dismiss that jury and convene a new jury of twelve (12) persons, plus alternate jurors as the trial court deems necessary pursuant to section 19-1904, Idaho Code.
  - (c) If the defendant's guilt was determined by a plea of guilty or by a decision of the trial court sitting without a jury, or if a retrial of the special sentencing proceeding is necessary for any reason including, but not limited to, a mistrial in a previous special sentencing proceeding or as a consequence of a remand from an appellate court, the trial court shall impanel a jury of twelve (12) persons, plus alternate jurors as the trial court deems necessary pursuant to section 19-1904, Idaho Code, unless such jury is waived.

- (d) If a special sentencing proceeding is conducted before a newly impaneled jury pursuant to the provisions of subsection (5)(b) or (5)(c) of this section, the state and the defense may present evidence to inform the jury of the nature and circumstances of the murder for which the defendant was convicted. The newly impaneled jury shall be instructed that the defendant has previously been found guilty of first-degree murder and that the jury's purpose is limited to making findings relevant for sentencing.
- (6) At the special sentencing proceeding, the state and the defendant shall be entitled to present all relevant evidence in aggravation and mitigation. Disclosure of evidence to be relied on in the sentencing proceeding shall be made in accordance with Idaho criminal rule 16. Evidence admitted at trial shall be considered and need not be repeated at the sentencing hearing.
  - (7) The jury shall be informed as follows:

- (a) If the jury finds that a statutory aggravating circumstance exists and no mitigating circumstances exist which would make the imposition of the death penalty unjust, the defendant will be sentenced to death by the court.
- (b) If the jury finds the existence of a statutory aggravating circumstance but finds that the existence of mitigating circumstances makes the imposition of the death penalty unjust or the jury cannot unanimously agree on whether the existence of mitigating circumstances makes the imposition of the death penalty unjust, the defendant will be sentenced to a term of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole; and
- (c) If the jury does not find the existence of a statutory aggravating circumstance or if the jury cannot unanimously agree on the existence of a statutory aggravating circumstance, the defendant will be sentenced by the court to a term of life imprisonment with a fixed term of not less than ten (10) years.
- (8) Upon the conclusion of the evidence and arguments in mitigation and aggravation:
  - (a) With regard to each statutory aggravating circumstance alleged by the state, the jury shall return a special verdict stating:
    - (i) Whether the statutory aggravating circumstance has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt; and
    - (ii) If the statutory aggravating circumstance has been proven beyond a reasonable doubt, whether all mitigating circumstances, when weighed against the aggravating circumstance, are sufficiently compelling that the death penalty would be unjust.
  - (b) If a jury has been waived, the court shall:
    - (i) Make written findings setting forth any statutory aggravating circumstance found beyond a reasonable doubt;
    - (ii) Set forth in writing any mitigating circumstances considered; and
    - (iii) Upon weighing all mitigating circumstances against each statutory aggravating circumstance separately, determine whether mitigating circumstances are found to be sufficiently compelling

that the death penalty would be unjust and detail in writing its reasons for so finding.

- (9) The following are statutory aggravating circumstances, at least one (1) of which must be found to exist beyond a reasonable doubt before a sentence of death can be imposed:
  - (a) The defendant was previously convicted of another murder.

- (b) At the time the murder was committed the defendant also committed another murder.
- (c) The defendant knowingly created a great risk of death to many persons.
- (d) The murder was committed for remuneration or the promise of remuneration or the defendant employed another to commit the murder for remuneration or the promise of remuneration.
- (e) The murder was especially heinous, atrocious or cruel, manifesting exceptional depravity.
- (f) By the murder, or circumstances surrounding its commission, the defendant exhibited utter disregard for human life.
- (g) The murder was committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, arson, rape, robbery, burglary, kidnapping or mayhem and the defendant killed, intended a killing, or acted with reckless indifference to human life.
- (h) The murder was committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, an infamous crime against nature, lewd and lascivious conduct with a minor, sexual abuse of a child under sixteen (16) years of age, ritualized abuse of a child, sexual exploitation of a child, sexual battery of a minor child sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age, or forcible sexual penetration by use of a foreign object, and the defendant killed, intended a killing, or acted with reckless indifference to human life.
- (i) The defendant, by his conduct, whether such conduct was before, during or after the commission of the murder at hand, has exhibited a propensity to commit murder which will probably constitute a continuing threat to society.
- (j) The murder was committed against a former or present peace officer, executive officer, officer of the court, judicial officer or prosecuting attorney because of the exercise of official duty or because of the victim's former or present official status.
- (k) The murder was committed against a witness or potential witness in a criminal or civil legal proceeding because of such proceeding.

SECTION 23. That Section 19-2715, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

19-2715. MINISTERIAL ACTIONS RELATING TO STAYS OF EXECUTION, RESETTING EXECUTION DATES, AND ORDER FOR EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT OF DEATH. (1) Hereafter, no further stays of execution shall be granted to persons sentenced to death except that a stay of execution shall be granted during an appeal taken pursuant to section 19-2719, Idaho Code, during the automatic review of judgments imposing the punishment of death provided by section 19-2827, Idaho Code, by order of a federal court or as part of a commutation proceeding pursuant to section  $20-240\underline{1015}$ , Idaho Code.

(2) Upon remittitur or mandate after a sentence of death has been affirmed, the state shall apply for a warrant from the district court in which the conviction was had, authorizing execution of the judgment of death. Upon such application, the district court shall set a new execution date not more than thirty (30) days thereafter.

- (3) If a stay of execution is granted pursuant to subsection (1) of this section and as a result, no execution takes place on the date set by the district court, upon termination of the stay, the state shall apply for another warrant and upon such application, the district court shall set a new execution date not more than thirty (30) days thereafter.
- (4) If for any reason, other than those set forth in subsection (1) of this section, a judgment of death has not been executed, and it remains in force, the state shall apply for another warrant. Upon such application, the district court may inquire into the facts, and if no legal reason exists against the execution of the judgment, must make an order that the warden execute the judgment at a special specified time. The warden must execute the judgment accordingly.
- (5) Action of the district court under this section is ministerial only. No hearing shall be required for setting a new execution date and the court shall inquire only into the fact of an existing death sentence and the absence of a valid stay of execution.
- (6) For purposes of this section, the phrase "stay of execution" shall refer to a temporary postponement of an execution as a result of a court order or an order of the governor postponing the execution while a petition for commutation is pending.
- SECTION 24. That Section 19-4213, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 19-4213. RELIEF AVAILABLE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS DURING THE COURSE OF REVOCATION OF PAROLE. (1) If a court finds that an in-state prisoner's constitutional rights have been violated during the course of revocation of his parole, the court may, upon specific findings of fact and conclusions of law, enter an order directing that the parole revocation proceedings be reconvened. The order shall identify the constitutional violation which occurred and direct that the violation be cured.
- (2) The Idaho commission  $\frac{\text{for of}}{\text{of}}$  pardons and parole has the exclusive authority to order release of an in-state prisoner on parole pursuant to  $\frac{\text{sections } 20-210 \text{ and } 20-223}{\text{chapter } 10}$ ,  $\frac{\text{title } 20}{\text{title } 20}$ , Idaho Code.
- SECTION 25. That Section 20-209G, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 20-209G. AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE AND ISSUE SUBPOENAS. (1) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
  - (a) "Correctional facility" means any prison, correctional facility or mental health facility operated by the department of correction and any public or private correctional facility in which department of correction prisoners are housed pursuant to contract, including a county jail;

- (b) "Department of correction prisoner" means any person housed in a correctional facility who has been committed to the custody of or who is under the supervision of the department of correction by way of a judgment of conviction or court order, including the following:
  - (i) Prisoners committed to the department to serve criminal sentences;
  - (ii) Persons committed in relation to their fitness to proceed at trial pursuant to section 18-212, Idaho Code;
  - (iii) Prisoners over whom a court has retained jurisdiction pursuant to section 19-2601 4., Idaho Code;
  - (iv) Prisoners serving discretionary jail time as probationers or parolees;
  - (v) Parolees arrested pursuant to sections 20-227 and 20-228 1007, Idaho Code, and are awaiting a determination regarding violation or revocation of their parole;
  - (vi) Civil commitments pursuant to section 66-329, Idaho Code; and
  - (vii) Persons committed to the Idaho security medical program pursuant to section 66-1301, Idaho Code.
- (c) "Documents" means any writings, charts, records, recordings, electronic records or data, photographs, tangible things, drawings or diagrams of any sort whatsoever.
- (2) In furtherance of the duties set forth in this chapter and department of correction rules, the director of correction shall have the authority to:
  - (a) Investigate crimes, criminal enterprises or conspiracies, violations of state law or administrative regulations, disturbances, riots and the introduction of contraband into a correctional facility, where such activities involve department of correction prisoners;
  - (b) Investigate waste, mismanagement of state resources and violations of laws, regulations, policies, directives or procedures by employees of the department of correction; and
  - (c) Issue subpoenas for the production of documents which may be relevant to such investigations.
- (3) If a custodian of documents refuses to produce any document required by a subpoena issued pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the director of correction may petition the district court in the county in which the custodian resides or does business, setting forth by way of sworn affidavit the reasons supporting issuance of the subpoena and why the documents sought are necessary for the investigation, that due notice has been given of the time and place of production of said documents, that the custodian has been properly summoned and that the custodian has failed and refused to produce documents required by the subpoena and may request an order compelling the custodian to produce the documents.
- (4) Upon the filing of such petition and affidavit, the court shall enter an order directing the custodian of documents to appear before the court at a time fixed by the court, but not more than ten (10) court days from the date of the order, and to show cause why the custodian has not produced the documents and why he should not be required to produce the documents. The court shall serve a copy of the order upon the custodian. If it appears to the

court that the petition is adequately supported by affidavit, the subpoena was regularly issued by the director of correction and regularly served upon the custodian, and that there is not good cause for the custodian's failure to produce the documents, the court shall order the custodian to produce the required documents at a time and place fixed by the court. If the custodian fails to obey the court's order, he shall be dealt with for contempt of court.

- (5) When documents are sought from a custodian who is not a resident of this state or who has his principal place of business in another state, the director of correction is authorized to obtain subpoenas issued by the clerk of the district court of Ada county. The clerk of the district court shall open a court file, provide a case number and issue the subpoena under the seal of the court. The subpoena shall specify those documents required to be produced.
- (6) The department of correction shall cooperate with local law enforcement and other local, state or federal law enforcement agencies during the conduct of any investigation arising out of the powers and duties set forth in this section.

SECTION 26. That Section 74-105, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 74-105. RECORDS EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE -- LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDS, INVESTIGATORY RECORDS OF AGENCIES, EVACUATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS, WORKER'S COMPENSATION. The following records are exempt from disclosure:
- (1) Investigatory records of a law enforcement agency, as defined in section 74-101(7), Idaho Code, under the conditions set forth in section 74-124, Idaho Code.
- (2) Juvenile records of a person maintained pursuant to chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, except that facts contained in such records shall be furnished upon request in a manner determined by the court to persons and governmental and private agencies and institutions conducting pertinent research studies or having a legitimate interest in the protection, welfare and treatment of the juvenile who is thirteen (13) years of age or younger. If the juvenile is petitioned or charged with an offense which would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult, the name, offense of which the juvenile was petitioned or charged and disposition of the court shall be subject to disclosure as provided in section 20-525, Idaho Code. Additionally, facts contained in any records of a juvenile maintained under chapter 5, title 20, Idaho Code, shall be furnished upon request to any school district where the juvenile is enrolled or is seeking enrollment.
- (3) Records of the custody review board of the Idaho department of juvenile corrections, including records containing the names, addresses and written statements of victims and family members of juveniles, shall be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section 20-533A, Idaho Code.
  - (4) (a) The following records of the department of correction:
    - (i) Records of which the public interest in confidentiality, public safety, security and habilitation clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure as identified pursuant to the authority of the <a href="#">Idaho</a> state board of correction under section 20-212, Idaho Code;

- (ii) Records that contain any identifying information, or any information that would lead to the identification of any victims or witnesses;
- (iii) Records that reflect future transportation or movement of a prisoner;
- (iv) Records gathered during the course of the presentence investigation;
- (v) Records of a prisoner, as defined in section 74-101(10), Idaho Code, or probationer shall not be disclosed to any other prisoner or probationer.
- (b) Records, other than public expenditure records, related to proposed or existing critical infrastructure held by or in the custody of any public agency only when the disclosure of such information is reasonably likely to jeopardize the safety of persons, property or the public safety. Such records may include emergency evacuation, escape or other emergency response plans, vulnerability assessments, operation and security manuals, plans, blueprints or security codes. For purposes of this paragraph, "system" includes electrical, computer and telecommunication systems, electric power (including production, generating, transportation, transmission and distribution), heating, ventilation, and air conditioning. For purposes of this subsection, "critical infrastructure" means any system or asset, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the state of Idaho, including its political subdivisions, that the incapacity or destruction of such system or asset would have a debilitating impact on state or national economic security, state or national public health or safety or any combination of those matters.
- (c) Records of the  $\underline{\text{Idaho}}$  commission of pardons and parole shall be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to section  $20-\underline{213A1003}$ , Idaho Code, and section  $20-\underline{2231005}$ , Idaho Code. Records exempt from disclosure shall also include those containing the names, addresses and written statements of victims.
- (5) Voting records of the sexual offender management board. The written record of the vote to classify an offender as a violent sexual predator by each board member in each case reviewed by that board member shall be exempt from disclosure to the public and shall be made available upon request only to the governor, the chairman of the senate judiciary and rules committee, and the chairman of the house of representatives judiciary, rules and administration committee, for all lawful purposes.
- (6) Records of the sheriff or Idaho state police received or maintained pursuant to sections 18-3302, 18-3302H and 18-3302K, Idaho Code, relating to an applicant or licensee except that any law enforcement officer and law enforcement agency, whether inside or outside the state of Idaho, may access information maintained in the license record system as set forth in section 18-3302K(16), Idaho Code.
- (7) Records of investigations prepared by the department of health and welfare pursuant to its statutory responsibilities dealing with the protection of children, the rehabilitation of youth, adoptions and the commitment of mentally ill persons. For reasons of health and safety, best interests of the child or public interest, the department of health and welfare may pro-

vide for the disclosure of records of investigations associated with actions pursuant to the provisions of chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code, prepared by the department of health and welfare pursuant to its statutory responsibilities dealing with the protection of children except any such records regarding adoptions shall remain exempt from disclosure.

- (8) Records including, but not limited to, investigative reports, resulting from investigations conducted into complaints of discrimination made to the Idaho human rights commission unless the public interest in allowing inspection and copying of such records outweighs the legitimate public or private interest in maintaining confidentiality of such records. A person may inspect and copy documents from an investigative file to which he or she is a named party if such documents are not otherwise prohibited from disclosure by federal law or regulation or state law. The confidentiality of this subsection will no longer apply to any record used in any judicial proceeding brought by a named party to the complaint or investigation, or by the Idaho human rights commission, relating to the complaint of discrimination.
- (9) Records containing information obtained by the manager of the Idaho state insurance fund pursuant to chapter 9, title 72, Idaho Code, from or on behalf of employers or employees contained in underwriting and claims for benefits files.
- (10) The worker's compensation records of the Idaho industrial commission provided that the industrial commission shall make such records available:
  - (a) To the parties in any worker's compensation claim and to the industrial special indemnity fund of the state of Idaho; or
  - (b) To employers and prospective employers subject to the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations, who certify that the information is being requested with respect to a worker to whom the employer has extended an offer of employment and will be used in accordance with the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations; or
  - (c) To employers and prospective employers not subject to the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act, 42 U.S.C. 12112, or other statutory limitations, provided the employer presents a written authorization from the person to whom the records pertain; or
  - (d) To others who demonstrate that the public interest in allowing inspection and copying of such records outweighs the public or private interest in maintaining the confidentiality of such records, as determined by a civil court of competent jurisdiction; or
  - (e) Although a claimant's records maintained by the industrial commission, including medical and rehabilitation records, are otherwise exempt from public disclosure, the quoting or discussing of medical or rehabilitation records contained in the industrial commission's records during a hearing for compensation or in a written decision issued by the industrial commission shall be permitted; provided further, the true identification of the parties shall not be exempt from public disclosure in any written decision issued and released to the public by the industrial commission.

(11) Records of investigations compiled by the commission on aging involving vulnerable adults, as defined in section 18-1505, Idaho Code, alleged to be abused, neglected or exploited.

- (12) Criminal history records and fingerprints, as defined in section 67-3001, Idaho Code, and compiled by the Idaho state police. Such records shall be released only in accordance with chapter 30, title 67, Idaho Code.
- (13) Records furnished or obtained pursuant to section 41-1019, Idaho Code, regarding termination of an appointment, employment, contract or other insurance business relationship between an insurer and a producer.
- (14) Records of a prisoner or former prisoner in the custody of any state or local correctional facility, when the request is made by another prisoner in the custody of any state or local correctional facility.
- (15) Except as provided in section 72-1007, Idaho Code, records of the Idaho industrial commission relating to compensation for crime victims under chapter 10, title 72, Idaho Code.
- (16) Records or information identifying a complainant maintained by the department of health and welfare pursuant to section 39-3556, Idaho Code, relating to certified family homes, unless the complainant consents in writing to the disclosure or the disclosure of the complainant's identity is required in any administrative or judicial proceeding.
- (17) Records of any certification or notification required by federal law to be made in connection with the acquisition or transfer of a firearm, including a firearm as defined in 26 U.S.C. 5845 (a).
  - (18) The following records of the state public defense commission:
  - (a) Records containing information protected or exempted from disclosure under the rules adopted by the Idaho supreme court, attorney work product, attorney-client privileged communication, records containing confidential information from an individual about his criminal case or performance of his attorney, or confidential information about an inquiry into an attorney's fitness to represent indigent defendants.
  - (b) Records related to the administration of the extraordinary litigation fund by the state public defense commission, pursuant to section 19-850(2)(e), Idaho Code, to the extent that such records contain information protected or exempted from disclosure under rules adopted by the Idaho supreme court, attorney work product or attorney-client privileged communication. This exemption does not include the amount awarded based upon an application for extraordinary litigation funds.
- (19) Records and information received by the office of the state controller from any local government, state agency and department, or volunteer nongovernmental entity for purposes of entry into the criminal justice integrated data system pursuant to section 19-4803, Idaho Code, and all records created by persons authorized to research and analyze information entered into the criminal justice integrated data system, regardless of whether such records were previously exempted from disclosure or redacted pursuant to state or federal law or court order. This exemption does not apply to projects, reports, and data analyses approved for release by the data oversight council and issued by persons authorized to conduct research and analysis as set forth in chapter 48, title 19, Idaho Code. Records and information relating to the management of the criminal justice integrated

- data system shall not be exempt from disclosure except as otherwise provided in law.